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Under head of "AMUSEMENTS" and "AUCTION SALES," \$2.00 per square per week; three insertions or less, \$1.50.
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THE MAINE STATE PRESS

rices, \$1.00.
ritisements inserted in the "MAINE STATE
(which has a large circulation in every part
State), for \$1.00 per square for first insertion,
cents per square for each subsequent inser-

all communications to
PORTLAND PUBLISHING CO.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

CITY HALL WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 10th.

in GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S new Opera

and all the favorites in the cast. IDEAL CHORUS and ORCHESTRA. Ticket sale at Stockbridge's Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, Oct. 21st. Tickets, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

OCEAN TO OCEAN OREGON TO MAINE. Portland to Portland

THE MUSICAL MARVELS!

THREE GRAND CONCERTS

NEW PORTLAND THEATRE

5 det B. S. DRIGGS, Business Manager.

NEW PORTLAND THEATRE. FRANK CURTIS......LESSEE AND MANAGER. Friday, Saturday, and Saturday Matinee at 2.30 o'clock, Oct. 29th and 30th.

Miss ANNIE PIXLEY.

22,000 Persons in 14 Performance

M'LISS. CHILD OF THE SIERRAS. Supported by a Powerful Dra-matic Company.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Dredging

The undersigned reserves the right to reject all bids which in his opinion are not reasonable; also the bid of any "failing bidder or contractor," or of any person who in his belief, will not faithfully promptly and satisfactorily perform the contract. U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, Portland, Me., October 21, 1880.

REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES, at a bargain. Prices ranging from \$800 to \$6,000. Apply to W. W. CARR, 197 Newbury Street.

Houses and House Lots for Sale

Real Estate For Sale.

House, No. 96 Pleasant street, two story.
House, three storied, No. 71 Pleasant street.
Each house has large lots of land.
Also, three storied store and share, No. 12 Long
Wharf, now occupied as a Cooper's shop.
Apply to A, M BAKER, stre 193 Federal
St., or J. H. BAKER, 198 Commercial St.
out 15.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Widow's Wood Society.

THE Annual Meeting of the Widow's Wood Society, for the choice of Officers, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before them will be held at the office of the Society, City Building, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 27, at 7½ o'clock.

S. H. COLESWORTHY, Sec'y.

LATEST NEWS YET!

**NEW YORK STYLES** 

Stiff and Soft Hats

Just received from headquarters. These styles include the Low Crown Dunlap Derby, Medium Crown Knox, and the High Crown Zeller Hats, perfect fitting.

by Monitor, Flat Pocket, Fine Blue

Children's Hats in all the latest novel-

Ladies' Derbys-High and Low Crown -selling low.

Horse Blankets, Lap Robes, in a great

N. PERRY WHEAT Dealers make Money with W. T. SOULE & Co., 130 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. Write for particulars. 245 Middle Street.

MISCELLA NEOUS. GEORGE C. SHAW & CO.'S

NEW STORE.

New Fruits. " Turkish " ...... 9c lb, 3 lbs for 25

Fresh Malaga Grapes.

THURBER'S PURE FRUIT PRESERVES. These goods are put up from selected fruit, and are acknowledged to be the choicest in

THURBER'S PURE FRUIT BUTTER.

Quince, Raspberry, Strawberry, Plum and Blackberry. PUT UP IN 51b. WOOD PAILS 75 CENTS PER PAIL

In Stone Jars, from 3 to 5 lbs. in a Jar. 25c. pound. CHOICE VERMONT

A Full Line of COWDREY'S PRESERVES

TABLE BUTTER

by the Tub, at Wholesale Prices. Fancy Porto Rico Molasses, 65c gal. Good Cooking Molasses, 35c gal.

Fancy New Orleans Molasses, 65c gal. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SPECIALTIES 

Also n fall time of CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S PICKLES, SAUCES, KETCH-RICHARDSON & ROBBINS' PLUM PUDDING

Something New SAMOS COFFEE. FINE FLAVOR. TRY IT

CIGARS.

Try our La Favorita, 10 ct. Cigar. Our PRINCIPE 5ct. Cigar is made of all Havana Tobacco, and the best smoke in the City for the money Best Brands of Cigarettes, 13 cts. Bunch. All those who enjoy a good smoke, should not fail to call on us, as we KNOW we are selling the best Cigars for the money in the City. If you will give us but one TRIAL we shall feel assured of your fur-

GEO. C. SHAW & CO.,

585 and 587 Congress, near head of Green St., and 235 Middle St., Portland, Me. dlw

**OPENING** 

DEANE BROS. & SANBORN'S

New and Elegant

Furniture Warerooms,

NOS. 183 and 185 MIDDLE STREET,

Saturday Afternoon and Evening,

OCT. 16th.

We would invite our friends and customers to call and examine our extensive stock of ELEGANT FURNITURE embracing many New Designs and Novelties selected from Boston and New York markets. The Latest Styles and Best Goods ever shown in Portland:

DEANE BROS. & SANBORN.

BUSINESS CARDS.

**EDUCATIONAL** 

DRUMMOND & DRUMMOND MISS MARGARET BRYANT, Contralto Vocalist, Counsellors-at-Law, AND TEACHER OF VOCAL MUSIC, CENTENNIAL BLOCK, 98 Exchange St. No. 3 Hanover St., Portland. OSIAH H DRUMMOND. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, JR. Reference, MR. W. H. DENNETT. oct8eod2m\* MISS H. E. CLARK

will resume private lessons in French, Latin and English studies at 782 Congress St., or at the pupil's residence, if preferred. French letters translated. codtf

STEPHEN BERRY. Book, Card and Job Printer JOST & MORTON,

FRESCO PAINTERS, able and satisfaction guaranteed

SNOW & PAYSON, Attorneys at Law, No. 38 Exchange St., Portland, Me.

DAVID W. SNOW. FRANKLINIC PAYSON. HERBERT G. BRIGGS.

Attorney at Law and Patent Solicitor, 93 Exchange Street, P. O. BOX 638. TAll kinds of Patent business promptly an carefully executed sep30 d3m

CHARLES GRIMMER, Teacher of Violin and other Instrum NO. 180 MIDDLE STREET.

DRAWING, PAINTING, DECORATING CHINA. STUDIO, 643 CONGRESS ST. (Near Head of Park Street.) Lessons-Monday, Wednesday, Saturday, sep20

BOSTON SCHOOL OF ORATORY. Full course TWO YEARS, three hours daily; shorter course, ONE YEAR. Term begins Oct. 7. Application at 1 Somerset St., Boston, any day after Oct. 1, from 10 to 12 A. M. For circ dars, apply to R. R. RAYMOND, Principal. je14cod-cow8w-thsep1-same

MISS BROWN.

Teacher of

French and German.

Will receive Pupils at

643 Congress Street.

MISS WESTON,

MISCELLANEOUS

DONGOLA.

I have the exclusive sale in this city of the ONLY and ORIGINAL

DONGOLA The Best Street Boot for Ladies. Burt's Hand Made Boots

In Pebble Goat, Calf and French Kid. Ladies' Walking Boots, French Straight Goat Boots,

Misses' School Boots. In French Caif, Goat and Grain Children's Colored Boots. Pink, Blue, Gold, Bronze and Pearl.

White Kid Goods,

Cloth Top Boots with Box Toes. Fancy Slippers,

**NEW STYLES FOR CENTLEMEN:** CLOTH TOP Imitation Button CONGRESS BOOTS.

London Bals., Walkingfast Bals., Morocco Leg Boots, for Dress and Street Wear- FRENCH KID AND PATENT LEATHER DANCING PUMPS, all widths. Please call and examine the ONLY LARGE STOCK of fine Boots and Shoes ever lopened in the

M. G. PALMER.

230 Middle Street.

The Mutual Benefit LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEWARK,

LEWIS C, GROVER, President.

ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1880, Market Value, \$35,311,626.67. LIABILITIES, by New York Standard, \$29,299,098.03 SURPLUS, New York Standard, \$6,012,528.64.

Every Policy Issued by this Company contains the following Conditions, and is Absolutely Non-

In case of Lapse after two or more Full Years' Premiums have been paid, the ful Four Per Cent Reserve Value will be applied by the Company, at the option of the Assured. in either of two ways: First--to the Extension of the full amount of the Insurance for such period as the full value will pay for at the Company's Published Rates; or, Second--On surrender of the Original Policy within Three Months from date of Lapse, to the purchase of a Paid-up Policy. ILLUSTRATION: A party insures at Age 35, for \$10,000. He pays his Premiums for Ten Years, receiving the Large Dividends of the Company, and then stops payment. The result will be as follows: First, the whole \$10,000 Insurance would be extended for Ten Years and Forty-six Days, or, Second, he would receive a Paid-up Policy for \$2,660.

HEDGES & HODGES, State Ag'ts FOR MASSACHUSETTS, MAINE AND NEW HAMPSHIRE, 178 Devonshire St., - - Boston, Mass.

H. C. GILSON, . AUG. H. FORD,

Office: 28 Exchange Street,

PORTLAND, · ME.

**ATLANTIC** Mutual Insurance Co.

OF NEW YORK, INSURE AGAINST MARINE

RISKS ONLY.

ASSETS. \$12,437,739.51

40 PER CENT. Losses Paid in Thirty Days After Proof.

J. P. JONES, President, CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice President A. A. RAVEN, 3d Vice President dlmtTT&S11m&w6

VALUABLE DISCOVERY. Mrs. Julye Myers' Drawing and Healing Salve, Price 25e. and 50c. per Box.

The Drawing and Healing Salve Cures Carbuncles, felons, Abscesses, without the aid of a knife.

The Drawing and Healing Salve Cures Cuts, Burns, and all fiesh womes.

The Drawing and Healing Salve Cures Erysipelas and Ringworms.

and Ringworms.
The Drawing and Healing Salve Cures Piles and Poisoned Flesh
The Healing and Drawing Salve Cures Corns, Infimed Joints, Chilblains and Frost Bites.
The Healing and Drawing Salve is highly recommended by all who have used it. Mrs. Julye Myere Bheumatic Cure. A positive Cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Weak Backs, Sprains, Stiffness of Joints, Severe Aches, Cramps, &c. Price \$1.00 per Bottle; Trial Bottle 10c Sold by all Druggists. Wholesale agents for Maine, W. F. PHILLIPS & Co.

WM. M. MARKS, Book, Card, and Job Printer, Printers' Exchange,

Instruction in English and Class 111 Exchange St., Portland, Me. ical Studies. Fine Job Printing a Specialty. Given to private pupils by the subscriber. orders by mail or in person promptly attended to. J. W. COLCORD,

Particular attention paid to Book and Pamphlet Printing. 143 Pearl Street. STAMPING. ortland Jusiness College STAMPED GOODS.

> DECORATIVE NEEDLE WORK, OUTLINE EMBROIDERY. All materials for Art Needle Work, in

NOVELTIES IN

Dress Reform Rooms, 507 I-2 Congress St. M. E. FAIRWEATHER,

\$500 Reward! WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated, Large boxes, containing 30 pills, 25 cents. For sale by all druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & Co., "The Pill Makers," 181 & 183 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp.



WHAT DO YOU THINK

Dividends to Policy Holders on Misses' Oil Goat Button Boots - \$1.75?

Boys' Box Toe Kip Boots. - \$1.25?

To parents who find difficulty in fitting their children's feet I would say, I have the largest stock of Children's Goods in the city.

We have constantly on hand a fill line of **Donga Boots**, in all widths from A to D, and in all sizes. These goods keep their shape and are superior to French Kid in every way. MARKED DOWN. 175 prs. Ladies' French
Kids, made by Bristol of New York, on the Macomber last. These goods have re ailed at \$7.00
per pair; will close the lot at \$3.40. It will
pay purchasers to inspect these bargains.

BEN'S 6:00DS. Men's Fine Kip Boots, only
\$2.50. Men's Extra Fine Calf Boots, hand sewed, only \$4.50. Men's Calf and Grain Balmorals, made on the Walking-fast last, prices from
\$1.25.40 \$7.00.

179 Middle Street,

WOLFE'S

Schiedam Aromatic

SCHNAPPS. As a general beverage and necessary corrective of water rendered impure by vegetable decomposition or other causes, as Limestone, Sulphate of Copper &c, the Aromatic Schnapps is superior to every other alcoholic preparation. A public trial of over 30 years duration in every section of our country of Udolpho Wolfe's Schnapps, its unsolicited endorsement by

the medical faculty and a sale unequaled by any other alcoholic distillation have insured for it the reputation of salubrity claimed for it. For sale by all Druggists

18 BEAVER STREET. NEW YORK.

FOR SALE.

WALUABLE wood and iron working machiner of the Portland Machine Works, situated in Portland, Me., will be for sale on and after Sept 25th. The tools will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Send for descriptive catalogue to Send for descriptive catalogue to RICHARD PHENIX, Managing Trustee, Portland, Me., P. O. Box 1554. E. COREY, RICHARD PHENIX, Trustees. E. P. CUTTER,

FOR SALE. A Provision and Grocery Store, doing a good cash business. Good location, rent low. Reason for selling, ill health of owner. Address L., Box 831. THE PRESS.

MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 25.

cations. The name and address of the writer are in indispensable, not necessarily for publication but as a guaranty of good faith. We cannot undertake to return or preserv inications toat are not used.

EVERY regular attaché of the PRESS is furnished with a Card certificate signed by Stanley Puller, Editor. All railway, steamboat and hotel managers will confer a favor upon us by demanding credentiais of every person claiming to represent our journal.



Presidential Election, Nov. 2.

FOR PRESIDENT, JAMES A. GARFIELD.

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

OF NEW YORK. FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. For Electors at Large.
JOSEPH S. WHEELWRIGHT, of Bangor.
IKA H. FOSS, of Saco.
First District—ELISHA H. JEWETT.
Second District—OTIS HAYFORD.
Third District—EDWIN FLYE.
Fourth District—LEWIS B. JOHNSON.
Fifth District—SEWARD B. HUME.

The Democracy and the Tariff. The review of the tariff question and of ts effect upon labor and business, made by the article published in another column, shows the character of the sweeping change demanded by the Democratic platform and the result it would have upon industry and

demanded by the Democratic platform and the result it would have upon industry and the laboring man, crushing the one and starving the other.

The Democrats dare not meet the issue so fairly raised, but plead that their platform doesn't mean anything, and now affirm that protection to American labor is a pretty good thing after all. But the revenue resolution adopted at Cincinnati represents the opinions and purposes of the Democratic party. They have always held to that docurrine and put it into practice whenever they had the opportunity. They hold to it now in secret and would if possible make it law. The frank statement of the case by Mr. Henry Watterson of the Louisville Courier-Journal, who reported the Cincinnati platform, shows that the revenue plank was fully and thoughtfully discussed and deliberately adopted as an expression of present Democratic opinion and a re-affirmation of the ancient Democratic creed. The Democratic opinion and a re-affirmation of the ancient Democratic creed. The Democratic opinion and a re-affirmation of the ancient Democratic creed. The Democratic opinion and a re-affirmation of the ancient Democratic creed. The Democratic opinion and a re-affirmation of the ancient Democratic creed. The Democratic opinion and a re-affirmation of the ancient Democratic creed. The Democratic opinion and a re-affirmation of the ancient Democratic creed. The Democratic opinion and a re-affirmation of the ancient Democratic creed. The Democratic opinion and a re-affirmation of the ancient Democratic creed. The Democratic opinion and a re-affirmation of the ancient Democratic creed. The Democratic opinion and a re-affirmation of the ancient Democratic creed. The Democratic opinion and a re-affirmation of the ancient Democratic creed. The Democratic opinion and a re-affirmation of the ancient Democratic creed. The Democratic opinion and a re-affirmation of the ancient Democratic opinion and a re-affirmation of the ancient Democratic opinion and a re-affirmation of the ancient Democratic opinion and

ers, and should and will receive all the cred. it for the respect in which it is now held, while the Democrats must be blamed for opposing it in the past-indeed, until the result of the October elections was known. On the other hand, if free trade is the true gospel, then the Democratic leaders must be blamed for abandoning it and treating it with contempt simply because 'error' appeared for the moment to be more popular. indeed, it would seem that the Democratic party has no opinion on the subject at all, and that its whole anxiety is to dish the Republicans and get the offices, either with or without opinions on the tariff or any other question local or general." The Graphic is only wrong in stating that the Democracy has no opinions on the tariff. It has as many opinions as there are "localities," to use a word General Hancock would employ. It is like Speaker Ra dall, who makes a tariff speech in Philadelphia in the morning, and a free-trade one in New York in the evening; who says "Protection is a myth," in a letter dated at Washington, and praises it as the bulwark of American industry in an address accepting a nomination in

PHILADELPHIA Press: "A tariff for revnue only" and one which discriminates in favor of American labor are two widely different things, but even if the Democratic declaration did not mean absolute free trade, it means a disturbance of business, the upsetting of values, the destruction of the present stability, and the succession of an impenetrable uncertainty. Even loyal free traders themselves, men who really desire the universal enforcement of Cobde 's doctrines, are opposed o the sudden "change" which Messrs. Wells and Moore admit will follow from the carrying out of the Democratic platform. Even the Nation says: "We have made no secret in these columns of our objections to the tariff now in force, but we have no hesitation in saying that a proposal to convert the present tariff into a revenue tariff at one stroke. considering the enormous investments which have been made under the former within the last twenty years, sounds to us like the suggestion of an insane person." The fact is, the Democrats had better let the tariff alone altogether for the rest of the campaign. Their defeat in Ohio and Indiana has reduced them to second childhood and the tariff is an edged tool.

Most encouraging reports are received of Republican prospects in Connecticut. Gen. Walker who is very well informed as to the situation, predicts that Garfield will carry the State by 5,000 majority. Democratic manufacturers have become alarmed by the free-trade attitude of their party, and there have been a number of cases where such men have contributed to the Republican Campaign Fund. Republicans not only feel confident of holding the Congre sional districts they now have, but are making a strong fight for the one Democratic district now represented by Judge Phelps of New Haven. The Republicans have nominated a wealthy and popular manufacturer and are hopeful of making gains enough on the tariff issue to overcome the Democratic majority of two years ago, which was not much over 2,000.

duction of the public debt this month will be about \$8,000,000, and probably will not be more, for the reason that there are very heavy payments to be made before the first, and in December thirteen millions of bonds become due. The treasury will probably take these up out of its surplus revenues.

THE Indianapolis Journal offers a reward Deputy Marshals.

JUDGE MORELL of Orange County, N. J. who has been twice elected to the bench by the Democrats, gives the following reasons for leaving that party: "The traditions of the Democratic party were against the nomination of a man who was simply a soldier without any civil record; the utterances of General Hancock had shown his want of training in State matters; the Administration of an independent Republican, President Hayes, had brought this country to an era of great prosperity; his study of the speeches and public career of General Garfield had convinced him that the same methods would be co-tinued under his adminis tration and the country would escape an

undesirable change." GEN. PLAISTED attacked the "moneyed aristocracy" in a semi-communistic speech at City Hall on Saturday night. Did he mean to denounce Hon W G. Davis, Hon. A. W. H. Clapp, Elbridge Gerry, Esq. Lewis Pierce, Esq., D. H. Ingraham, Esq., Darius Alden, Esq., F. W. Hill, Esq., ex-Gov. Smith, and the other rich men of the Fusion communio: ? Or did he mean only Republican rich men?

THE Jersey City Journal says: "We

saw this week a letter written by Thomas

Bailey Potter of England to a gentleman who resides in this State, in which Mr. Potter frankly admits that he and his British free-trade allies are spending their money to defeat Garfield, and he seeks to justify his interference on the ground that it is absolutely necessary to the British manufacturing interests to break down 'protection' in this country." GEN. S. J. ANDERSON said on Saturday night at City Hall that the remonetization

of silver was the cause of the present prosperity of the country. And yet there were persons who in September thought Gen. Anderson sufficiently intelligent about public affairs to represent the first district of Maine in the Congress of the United States.

A TARIFF FOR REVENUE ONLY.

Full Explanation of that Free

Trade Plank.

MR. WATTERSON SAYS HE WROTE IT AND THE CONVENTION UNANI-MOUSLY ADOPTED IT.

The Louisville Courier-Journal, edited by Henry Watterson, has the following:

and war, that of revenue reform (miscalled free trade) has, along with honest money and a strict construction of the constitution, clung to his mind and heart as about all which fate has left us worth fighting for. But, that which in itself is right may not always be politic. In the making of platforms, as in the management of parties, an eye to the fitness of things, and a decent respect for the prevailing situation of the public mind should be had. So, in considering this matter, although he was instructed by the committee to prepare a resolution upon the tariff—although nobedy dreamed of the platform going to the country without such a resolution—Mr. Watterson did not follow blindly and solely the cardinal principle of Democratic faith to which he had been brought up. He might, indeed, have justified himself—had he foreseen that objection would be made on a point so unexpected—by the platform of '56, which declared for "progressive free trade," or the platform of '68, which declared for "a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports," Or, had he concluded to drop tradition and subject himself exclusively to practical influences—the odious character of the existing tariff and the advantage to be derived throughout the West, particularly in Indiana and Illinois, from such an issue as revenue reform—might have relied for his justification upon the fact that there is not one voter in ten in all the region known as the Missis-ippi Valleybut claims to be a free-trader. But justification upon the fact that there is not one voter in ten in all the region known as the Missis-ippi Valleybut claims to be a free-trader. But Mr. Watterson was even more cautious still. With all these authorities to back him, he yet looked to the party law as it was. The pl t-form of 1876, until substituted by that of 1880, stood as the law of the party. On the platform of 1876 we had gained a signal victory. On it we had carried Indiana. It is universally conceded to have been a good platform. So. conceded to have been a good platform. So, turring to it, with the purpose of making it his guide, Mr. Watterson stumbled upon the

We denounce the present tariff, levied upon nearly 4000 articles, as a masterpiece of injustice, inequality and false pretence. We demand that all custom house taxation shall be only for

Now, this resolution had either to be reaffirmed or rescinded. Unfortunately, neither Mr. Watterson nor the gentleman who were associated with him in the unpardonable blunder of reasserting Democratic coctrine as old and tritl as the moral law, possessed in June the luminous hind-sight which makes words so oracular in October.

From the beginning of the canvass to this hour the Courier-Journal has not lost sight for a moment of the tariff plank in the national platform. From time to time, as seemed to be required, it has shown the oppressive character platform. From time to time, as seemed to be required, it has shown the oppressive character of the present villainous tariff. If the Democratic speakers and newspapers have not done the like, and if thereby the party has suffered, that is the fault of the management of the campaign, not of the platform. Nay, for ten years, confident in a thorough reform of our revenue system a great public need, and therefore to some party brave enough and wise enough to fulfill it a great advantage lay concealed, we have steadily, earnestly and copiously urged the matter upon the public attention. In the present campaign we are serving not as a leader, but as a private in the ranks. We did not make the campaign. We are responsible for no part of it.

Who Constituted the Klu-Klux Klan? From the "Invisible Empre," by Judge A. W. Tourgee.]

The idea which has prevailed that the Klu-

Klux were simply rough, lawless, irresponsible young rowdies is a singularly absurd reflection on the "best" classes-their power and inherited authority over their poorer neighbors. The minority which forced an overwhelming majority into what the victims themselves termed "the rich man's war and the poor man's fight," is still omnipotent in the domain of Southern public opinion. If they had disapproved of the doings of these men, the Klan would have shrivelled before the first breath of denunciation. But that breath never came with any earnestness or sincerity of tone until the object of the organization, the destruction of the negro's political power, had been fully accomplished. It is a reflection on the power of the best citizens to indulge the idea that the rabble could do anything in opposition to their wishes. Professedly, they feebly "deplored" what was done, but in fact they either directly encouraged or were discreetly silent. That thousands of them loaned their horses for now men to ride mon raids is just as cer-Ir is expected at the treasury that the re | the army under "the twenty nigger law." Another thing which shows that the claim made in extenuation—that it is merely the work of rough spirits of the lower classes-is a libel on the common people of the South, is a fact that the best classes never prosecuted nor de-nornced these acts, but were always their apologists and defenders.

A Queer Man.

There was a queer man in Cincinnati for three or four days before the election. He for proof of one legal Democratic vote kept | knew a good many persons, and had for a time out of the ballot-box at the recent election been an Ohio man Indeed, we believe he in Indiana by United States Supervisors or | was born in this noble State | Latterly he has pursued a quiet business elsewhere. He may

have gone so far as to reside a portion of period of his absence in Chicago,

The queer man appeared to be slightly under the influence of liquor—slightly, merely slightly—just had plenty to be jolly, and he was in the habit of being where betting men most congregated. He sat around and did not talk much—that is, not too much. He listened, though, and took his beverages calmly, placidly and regularly. He listened, and when he heard a Democratic enthusiast say he would bet \$100 or \$500 or \$1000, he would desire a clear statement of the proposition; and then he would say, without an oath or laugh or the slightest evidence of excitement: "I will take that," and he would put up the money.

After a time the queer man produced a chilling sensation. He had all the money anybody wanted. With his unfailing pocket book he covered all sums. He stopped the wild career of the moneyed Democracy, who have a fearfully expensive habit of inspiring themse ves with too much confidence, and then backing their opinions. It was distressing to have all bets taken by a queer man, who would drink all the time, and was not very drunk any of the time, and had no end of money, and treated to champagne profusely. The result der the influence of liquor-slightly, merely the time, and had no end of money, and treated to champagne profusely. The result was he carried away enough money to start a national bank. He is supposed to be a bloated bondholder by this time.—Cincinnati Commer-

The Tariff Question.

How It Affects Working Men and Business Men.

The country has now been living for twenty years under a tariff system adopted by the Republican party in Congress, the ground principle of which is to protect American labor and American enterprise against ruinous competition from the cheap labor and immense accumulated capital of Europe. This system has greatly benefited the industries of the country Our manufacturing interests have vastly increased in magnitude since it was adopted, and have broadened their field of operation so as to take in almost every article needed by a civilized people. Hundreds of thriving towns have sprung up where there was nothing but open country in 1860, and old half-dead villages have become prosperous cities, teeming with a busy population. The whole land. from Maine to the Far West, is dotted with shops and factories which would never have been built if our laws had not levied a duty upon foreign goods. The wages of labor are from 50 to 100 per cent. higher than they were before the protective system was adopted. At the same time the farmers, who have a home market for their products in the cities and manufacturing towns, are getting far better prices than they got twenty years ago, and are consequently in much easier circumstances-In a word, the whole country is thriving and growing under the application of this Republi-

can protective legislation.

A SWEEPING CHANGE PROPOSED Now the Democrats give notice in their platform that if they get into power they will sweep away this entire protective system, and put in its place "a tariff for revenue only." This plank was put in their platform at the demand of the South, which has always been hostile to protection. The South has no manufactories to speak of. The manufacturing interests of New Jersey or Connecticut alone are far greater than those of the entire region from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. There are single cities in those States which manufac. ture now more than all the cotton States combixed. The South wants to sell its cotton hemp and tobacco for the highest price it can get, and buy in European markets the goods it needs at the lowest prices; and it wants to import those goods at nominal rates of duty. Its true interest is to build up factories at ome, but it is too prejudiced and shortto see this. The Western Democracy always acts with the South, and these two elements of the Democratic party immensely preponderate over the Eastern Democracy which is in part favorable to protection. The objections New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut will not check for a moment the execution of the plan of the South to repeal all protective du-

WHAT IS THE HISTORY OF TARIFF LEGISLATION? mIt proves that the Democratic party has always opposed a protective policy. After the war of 1812 closed there came a series of hard years in this country. Business was prostrated, wages were low and employment was hard to get. A protective tariff was adopted in 1824, and strengthened in 1828, which revived our industries and brought good times. Town and country prospered alike, and the mechanic and farmer were equally benefited. The South hated to stariff, which made it pay tribute, its statesmen said, to the Yankees of New England. South Carolina tried to nullify it and prevent the customs officers from collecting the duties at her payer. prevent the cus oms officers from collecting the duties at her ports.

In 1832 the Democrats struck down this tariff, by a law reducing duties on a sliding scale for ten years. Prosperity was immediately checked. Times grew harder and harder, until the great crash of 1837 came. No one, whose memory does not go back to that time can imagine the misery which came upon the country. Flour sold as low as \$2.50 a barrel, and in many localities laboring men worked for 30 cents a day.

for 30 cents a day.

In 1840 the people put into power the new Whig party, pledged to re-enact a protective tariff. The result was the tariff of 1842, which cultural interests, and put business

feet again!

In 1844 the Democrats carried the Presidential election by cheating the Pennsylvania voters into the belief that they would not disturb the protective tariff. Their campaign cry in that State was, "Polk, Dallas and the Tariff of 1842." As soon as they got possession of the of 1842." As soon as they got possession of the Government they proceeded to pass a low tar-iff bill at the dictation of the South. The vote iff bill at the dictation of the South. The vote on it was a tie in the Senate, and Vice-President Dallas, a Pennsylvanian pledged to protection, gave the casting vote to destroy the protective system. The bill established what was known as the tariff of 1846. It seriously crippled the manufacturing interests of the crippled the manufacturing interests of the country. The growing industries of New Eng-land, New Jersey and Pennsylvania received a heavy blow. The worst effects of this Democratic revenue tariff were not im great gain to the national wealth, the crash of 1857 came, and swept business, labor and agriculture away into a common disaster. agriculture away into a common disaster.

In 1860 the Republicans came into power and passed the Morrill Tariff Bill, which was based on the principle of protection. Many changes have been made in the law since, but in no case has this principle been abandoned. The Republican party has steadfastly defended all the great national industries, and their flourishing condition to-day, is directly attributable to the long period of Republican ascendancy. WHAT DOES "A TARIFF FOR REVENUE ONLY"

It means a tariff which will produce a large revenue, so that the taxes on whiskey and to, bacco, which are objectionable to the South-can be largely reduced or abolished altogether. can be largely reduced or abolished altogether. To raise a large revenue at the custom house there must be large importations. Large importations of foreign goods can only take place under a low tariff, which will enable the importers to undersell our own manufacturers. Foreigners can make goods cheaper than we can, because they only pay their laborers about half the wages the American working man gets. Under a Democratic "tariff for revenue only" our markets will be flooded with foreign goods. Then one of two things must happen: either our iron and steel works, our silk factories, woolen factories and cotton factories, and our shops that make cutlery. our silk factories, woolen factories and cotton factories, and our shops that make cutlery, hardware, leather goods and a hundred other articles, must close, or the men e ployed in them must work for half the wages they are now getting. There is no other alternative possible. The Southern cotton planters will rejoice at the opportunity to buy cheap English and German goods; but there will be stagnation and destitution in every manufacturing city and village in the land, business will be prostrated, and the hard times of 1837 and 1857 will come again.

prostrated, and the hard times of 1837 and 1857 will come again.

The interests of the working men, farmers, busin ss men of the North alike demand the maintenance of the Protective Tariff System. It is openly assalled by the Democratic party at the bidding of the South. It can only be defended effectively by the election of Garfield and Arthur. and Arthur.

READ THE REPUBLICAN TARIFF PLANK. Here is the declaration of the Chicago Convention on the question of tariff:

"We re-affirm the belief, avowed in 1876, that
the duties levied for the purpose of revenue should
so discriminate as to favor American labor." Contrast this with the Democratic plank, which demands "a tariff for revenue only saying not a word about the great interests of American labor and American manufactures.

READ THE CANDIDATES' LETTERS.

What does General Hancock say about the tariff? Not a solitary word. Go over his lettariff. Not a solitary word. Go over his let-ter from beginning to end and there is no ref-erence to be found to this most vital question. The bread and shelter of hundreds of thous-ands of working men are in peril, but Hancock does not open his mouth. Contrast his silence and indifference with the plain, straightfor-ward words of General Garfield, who meets the question squarely, saving in his letter; the question squarely, saying in his letter;

## Also Soft Hats in all late'styles,-Nob-